

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, MAY 7, 1855.

The Reaction Progressing.

The returns of the municipal elections held in Philadelphia, on the 1st inst., for City Commissioner, City Treasurer, Common and Select Council, &c., differ slightly in their details, one account giving the majority for Treasurer to Mr. Hagert, anti-Know-Nothing; another account giving it to Morton the K. N. candidate; but in either case the majority is almost too trifling to count, and to us here it makes little odds as to which of these gentlemen happens to get in. The substantially important fact remains and it is this, that last year the Know Nothings swept everything by majorities of eight to twelve thousand, and that this year all that majority has vanished—they are substantially defeated even if, by accident they may have succeeded in carrying one or two names on their ticket by a hundred majority. They have had their year in power—rope has been given them and they have hanged themselves. They have been tried and been condemned—so far as that City is concerned they are done for, and the only wonder is that instead of a loss of eight to twelve thousand they have not lost everything, for in good truth the set of rulers that city has had for the last year appear to fully merit the application to them of the language put into Mr. Wise's mouth, when he is said to have characterised some of his opponents as "lousie, Christless, Godless sinners." Out of New England, Philadelphia has always been the city most prone to be carried away by this ism. Of the great cities of the Union, it was the only one carried by this sect under another name in 1844. Their total incompetency, not to say dishonesty, disgusted the people that the next year the receding tide left them high and dry, where they stood until all sorts of isms combined again set them afloat in 1854, and now this year they are stranded once more. So it will be all over. Every day but the more clearly exhibits the correctness of the remark which every man of sense has made—"this sect is this thing."

The Philadelphia Ledger (independent) says: "The second annual election of the consolidated city was held yesterday. The contest was spirited, and the result rather curious. Last year, the American ticket carried nearly every ward in the city, excepting nearly all the select council, the city treasurer, the city commissioner, inspectors, board of health, school directors, &c., in nearly every ward. Yesterday, things were reversed again, and the Americans have been beaten in fourteen wards out of the twenty-four. The democrats and reformers have carried eight of the eleven select council elections, and have elected thirty of the common council, equally dividing that body between them and the Americans."

"The election for city treasurer and city commissioner is close; but the figures show that Mr. Hagert, the whig candidate for treasurer, who received the support of the democrats, is elected by a small majority—160 over Harrison, the 'American' candidate. Mr. Sherry, the democratic candidate for city commissioner, is elected over Hill, (American), by a majority of 144, supporting the figures to be strictly accurate. In so close a vote, the official count may make a material difference in the result. In the aggregate vote, which gives this result, the sixth precinct of the twenty-first ward is not included."

"The votes for guardians of the poor, health officers and school directors were not counted when we went to press. They are believed to have gone much the same as the council ticket. The official count may make a difference."

"The difference between promise and performance, profession and practice has been often remarked upon, but has seldom been so forcibly illustrated in practice, as it has been by the new order or rather disorder, where they have attained power. Beginning at Maine and coming down to Pennsylvania, not a single Legislature has failed to render itself contemptible. Look at Massachusetts. Look at New York. Look at Pennsylvania. Venality, corruption and profligacy are not only charged but believed. A Legislature of New York came down on a visit to the Empire city, got beastly drunk—stole spoons, or at least stolen spoons were charged in their bill, and the charge not disputed, and then went back again to Albany and passed the Main Liquor Law. They talked about nationalism and elected Seward, and after it was done made a fuss about it, to gull the South. In Massachusetts the whole affair is a matter of "Hiss-ing and scorn. They have prostrated the independence of the Judiciary in the person of Judge Loring. They have outraged decency and the constitution in the nursery investigations—their committees for that purpose had liquors supplied to them at public Hotels, the chief of them the notorious Hiss carried along a woman of undoubted (bad) character and had her billed to the State. A pretty censor of morals, but just the man and just the crowd to insult unprotected women and children. Hiss out of pure shame did resign his seat, and he seems to have been the only one still capable of feeling ashamed of anything."

As for Pennsylvania, the thing is out there. It is dead. Died of its own corruption. Half the time of the Legislature during the last winter, has been taken up in the investigation of charges of bribery and corruption, which have been clearly proved to the public mind, so clearly indeed that even the original papers of the order were forced from very shame, to lift up their voices and pray to be delivered from such a scourge."

One month since, the disjunct municipalities forming what was known as Philadelphia, were consolidated into one city. At the first election under the new charter, the new order swept everything by an average majority of about ten thousand. A worse governed city, or one whose finances were more corruptly administered than the Union never contained. Whigs, Democrats and original "native American" papers all join in giving expression to an opinion borne out by the facts of the case. Last Monday an election was held in that city. The ten thousand had melted into thin air. One or two of the K. N. officers got in by the skin of their teeth, but the preponderance of strength was plainly with the opponents of that sect. Last year the K. N.'s carried the interior Pennsylvania town of Lancaster by 600 majority. An election held there on the 2d inst., shows an anti-Know-Nothing majority of 130.

Last year the Know Nothings carried Cincinnati by 6,000. This year they got badly beaten, and their attempt to destroy the ballot boxes and their partial success. That attempt has done them in Cincinnati and elsewhere."

Our former Whig contemporaries in this State announced with much satisfaction the triumph of "Sam" in Connecticut. Well, the Legislature chosen by "Sam" has met, and the result is known. Wm. T. Miner, K. N., for Governor, and he has sent in his Message, in which he goes for Negro Suffrage and against the suffrage of white men if Catholics or adopted citizens, or even of native protestants if unable to read and write. He goes against the Kansas and Nebraska Law, as well as slavery in general. We rather think "the people are beginning to see Sam," but not exactly in the most favorable light."

New Firm.—As a rule we make no special allusions to our advertising patrons in our editorial columns. But there can be no rule without exceptions, one of which we may fairly make in favor of our friends of the firm of Watson, Meares & Rountree, Commission Merchants, 150 Front Street, New York, which is most essentially a North Carolina house every man in it having gone from this State, and all being good and true men in the fullest sense of the word.

We are really sorry to lose Col. Meares from this region, but we trust that his North Carolina friends will leave him and his worthy partners no ground for complaint in a pecuniary point of view.

The Legislature of Connecticut have elected Wm. T. Miner, (K. N.) Governor, by a vote of 117 for Miner to 70 for Ingraham, dem.

THE LATE FIRES IN THE WOODS.—A letter from Joseph Newkirk, Esq., who resides near Harrell's Store, New Hanover County, says that the fire on the 20th ult., burnt all of his fences, also those of his son, Bryant Newkirk, also their turpentine boxes. Mr. J. Newkirk estimates his loss at \$2,500, and the loss sustained by his brother at \$1,000.—Other persons have lost more or less in the same neighborhood. Scarcely a county in the eastern part of the State, from Brunswick to Hyde, has escaped the late fires. The loss in the aggregate must be immense.

When we gave a report of the proceedings of the Railroad Meeting held this week, at the Market House, we stated that we would refer to the matter again shortly, of course with reference to a town subscription, for we take it for granted, that to stir up our citizens upon that point was the real object of the meeting. We do not feel like going into a discussion of the pros and cons, of the matter to-day. We will merely submit a few facts for reflection and future reference.

The Sheriff collects all the taxes that are collected in town and county, for all the purposes of State, County, Town, School, etc.; all this amounts to over seventy thousand dollars, and of these seventy thousand dollars over sixty thousand are collected in town, and let us add, that it is with a mighty tight squeeze that it can be got without sacrificing things. Of these sixty thousand dollars or thereabouts collected in town, some twenty-three to twenty-four thousand are collected for town purposes. It is evident that a tax of twenty-four thousand dollars to pay interest on two hundred thousand would just about double our taxation for town purposes.

THE ARATOR, THOS. J. LEMAY, Raleigh, Editor and Proprietor. The May, and previous numbers have all come to hand. The Arator is well gotten up, and reflects credit on its enterprising proprietor. We are pleased to hear that the work is receiving an extensive patronage. Every farmer should have a copy of the Arator, or some other good Agricultural work. The Arator is only \$1 per year.

We are also indebted to W. D. Cook, Esq., Raleigh, for the Cultivator. It is neatly printed, and contains much valuable reading. Price \$1 per year. The American Farmer, printed in Baltimore, by S. Sands, Esq., for May, has been received. This is an old and favorite work. It has an extensive circulation—deserves so—and has been of incalculable value to the farmers of North Carolina, Virginia and Maryland.

THE SAVINGS BANK OF WILMINGTON commenced operations last Wednesday. We are pleased to learn that the deposits have, considering every thing, been quite fair, and there is no doubt but they will increase as the institution becomes better known. The intentions of the institution are praise-worthy, and we believe it will in future be found a great relief to many a poor person who now lays up nothing from his or her hard earnings for a rainy day.

For the Journal.

MR. EDITOR.—With great astonishment I read in to-day's Herald extracts from a letter purporting to come from the pen of a certain Valentine Heckler, of Richmond, (a German,) in favor of the Know Nothings—or, at any rate, against the German Democrats. I don't know the gentleman, personally, but I think I can make out from that letter, he seems to be not all right; his brains must be wandering at times; anyhow, he has not invented gun-powder—that is certain. He says, "if an American would come out in Germany to seek an office, he could get none." That is true enough. But I ask Mr. Heckler, if he would come over here, would he get an office? Certainly not. Not he, and nobody else of (what they call there) the common people. Don't know that the people there are not sovereign, and that the offices belong to the highest aristocracy? Don't he know that the offices are not filled by persons selected by and from the people, but that they are to be bought by money? Mr. Heckler seems not to see in what a ridiculous position he has placed himself by this letter; that, while he is despised by his own countrymen, and the Democrats generally, the Whigs and Know-Nothings, who use him as their tool, laugh at him behind his back, and will throw him out as soon as they need him no longer. I would say to my friend, Mr. Heckler, that the Germans don't seek for offices, (except perhaps himself,)—they only want the use of their political rights which are guaranteed to them by our great and liberal constitution; they are willing to behave themselves and do their duty as good citizens, and, therefore, they want also to be represented in the Legislature, Maryland, where they are perfectly right, and if they proscribed all like him they are still more so.

If a man is a good citizen, and does all his duties as such, and loves our country, is it a difference whether he is a native-born citizen or a foreign-born citizen? And I am certain that, if our country should, at the present time, need more men, we would welcome any who would help us to defend our rights. You would see in the foremost ranks the man of German birth, fighting for his dear adopted country, which he dearly loves.

But, to come back to our Mr. Heckler. You will all be very anxious to find out the reason that made him be one of the party who hate him and his fellow countrymen. He says, in his letter, "I was brought here by money." That is the reason he comes out so strong against his own countrymen, against himself. He ought to be ashamed. But one thing is certain: Mr. Heckler worked, with his letter, more in favor of the Democrats than of the Know-Nothings, because everybody will see that, like him, many more were won—bought with money. Mr. Heckler will certainly earn no laurels from this affair.

GERMANIA.

The above communication has been handed to us by an intelligent German. We think it takes too much notice of the miserable scamp. The old saying, that "it is a dirty bird that fouls its own nest," applies fully to Heckler, who is a man of no sort of character in Richmond, Va., the place of his residence. A noisy, mouthy sinner, who, during the late Presidential contest, was employed by certain parties there to endeavor to gain his countrymen over to vote for General Scott, on the ground that he was for going farther in favor of foreigners than General Pierce. He is now paraded by the Know-Nothings as a man who, a foreigner himself, approves of the crusade against adopted citizens. However, Heckler is but a poor affair at any rate, and not worth taking up any time with. That has been abundantly proved where he is known.

THE KINNEY EXPEDITION.

The New York papers announce the arrest, upon a bench warrant, of Col. Kinney on an indictment which charges him with organizing a military expedition in violation of the neutrality laws. The specific allegations on which the charge rests are not given, and it would be premature to express an opinion as to his guilt until the facts are developed on the trial, which we understand takes place in a few days. The expedition has reference to the colonization of lands within the acknowledged jurisdiction of Nicaragua, to which titles are claimed by Mr. Fabens through conveyances from the Nicaragua government, and is a different enterprise from that which Col. Kinney proposed some time since in regard to the Mosquit Coast. He publishes a card in the New York papers asserting his innocence and expressing the opinion that his departure will only be deferred a few days by the proceedings against him. He was to have sailed on the 7th instant.—Union.

THE 4TH DISTRICT.—MR. THOMPSON DECLINES.—The Raleigh Standard, of the 5th inst., contains a letter from George W. Thompson, Esq., the Democratic nominee for Congress, in the 4th Congressional District of this State, in which that gentleman declines the nomination. We give his letter to the committee in full, as follows:

ROGER'S STORE, April 27, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: A few days past I received your letter informing me that the Democracy of the 4th District, in Convention assembled at Franklin, on the 18th inst., selected me as the candidate in the approaching election for Congress, and that you were appointed a Committee to solicit me, in behalf of the Convention, to accept the nomination, as well as to approve the accompanying resolutions passed by that body. Having, for several years past, retired of choice from public life, as is well known to many of my political friends of Wake, I might be well supposed that my reconnection with the politics of the country would likely produce, on my part at least, some little hesitation. Though uninfluenced by the slightest degree of ambition for political preferment, nevertheless I have honestly and impartially considered the whole subject with an anxious desire of conforming to the expressed wishes of the Convention, as well as to the wishes on the part of various other highly respectable citizens of the District not in Convention, and which have been made known to me since the adjournment of your body.

For reasons mainly growing out of my business relations of life, not necessary here to enumerate, I am constrained, gentlemen, to respectfully decline the nomination called for by the Convention. In doing so, I must be allowed to add, I give but a very imperfect expression to my feelings, when I say from the bottom of my heart I thank the Convention, and you its Committee, individually, for the distinguished honor thus tendered to me. It might appear needless for me, gentlemen, to state in declining the nomination, that I have no objection to the resolutions embraced in the resolutions passed by that body. I simply refer to them because in this connection I desire to speak a word for myself. By unquestionable authority I have been informed that in several localities, within the 4th Congressional District, it has been said that I was a member of this new party, commonly called the Know-Nothing. In doing so, an officer of a Know-Nothing Council. The charge is utterly false, and whoever asserts it, propagates an infamous falsehood and deserves the just indignation of all good citizens.

So far from having any affiliations with this new party, I have on all proper occasions in my course with both Whigs and Democrats, denounced all secret political associations and in the language of the resolutions by the Convention, "regarded them as repugnant to the spirit of the Constitution, unworthy of men claiming to be free, and dangerous to public liberty."

I am, gentlemen, with sentiments of great respect, Your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. THOMPSON.

To Messrs. R. C. Pritchard, Murray Stone, Ed. Graham, Haywood, W. H. Jordan, L. A. Jeffreys, J. M. Taylor, H. B. Watson, Committee.

We sincerely regret that he did not accept, and have saved the party the trouble of selecting another gentleman in his stead. The Delegates of the late convention have been requested by the chairman, Mr. Allison, to reassemble at Franklin, on the 18th inst., to make another nomination.

THE Hon. Thos. Ruffin, President of the State Agricultural Society, will deliver the annual address before the Society, at Raleigh, in October next.

ANTI-SLAVERY RESOLUTIONS.

CONCORD, N. H., May 3.—The American party of this State in State Council adopted resolutions protesting against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, against the Nebraska bill and Fugitive Slave law, pledging the party to resist the further extension of slavery.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—The municipal election held here yesterday have terminated somewhat to the surprise of many. The statements are conflicting, but it is believed to have been a close contest. A reform, Treasurer and Commissioners by 140 majority. The reform ticket was a fusion of Whigs and Democrats, opposed to the Know Nothings. The select Council will stand nine Democrats and fifteen Know Nothings; and the Common Council, thirty-nine Democrats and thirty-eight Know Nothings. The Whig papers say the Select Council will stand thus: Two Americans, Whigs, three straight-laced Whigs, and nine Democrats.—The Common Council, as follows: Thirty-six Democrats and two Whigs, and thirty-nine Americans.

The returns show a falling off of at least 10,000 votes. Morton, the Know-Nothing candidate for Treasurer, is probably elected by a close majority. Nothing certain can be ascertained until to-morrow.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE AND SLAVERY.

The Boston Courier, referring to the fact that both branches of the Know-Nothing Massachusetts Legislature have passed resolutions for the removal of Judge Loring, because of his decision surrendering Burns, the Virginia fugitive slave, says:

"The whole proceeding is a disgrace, from the time of their inception, has been of the most anti-slavery character—every Senator who has spoken upon the subject, has declared himself to be an abolitionist, whether he was on one side or the other with regard to the resolves—and the first effective stroke at the independence of the judiciary of Massachusetts has been made in the argument of the anti-slavery Senator. The present session, and the arguments did not alone refer to the action of Judge Loring."

MR. MAY AND HIS SISTER, THE NUN.—MR. Wm. B. May of Roxbury, Mass., who accompanied the famous Nunery Committee on their famous visit to Roxbury, stated on oath to the Investigating Committee, that he had a particular reason for wishing to know the interior of the convent, because he had a sister in a convent in Emmittsburg, Maryland, whom he feared he should not be allowed to see, if he should attempt to, and whom he had reason to believe was detained as a nun against her will. The Boston Daily Advertiser, however, makes the following statement which puts a very different face upon the matter: "The Boston Herald says, however, this gentleman has visited Emmittsburg, when he found that he was admitted freely to the presence of his sister, and allowed unrestrained conversation with her. She had no wish to leave the establishment."

We need scarcely inform our readers that if the lady did wish to leave the institution, and had friends outside who knew her wishes—as Mr. May professed to be the case—she could but little difficulty and delay in effecting her discharge. A writ of *habeas corpus* issued by Judge of the State, would at once prevail against any parties claiming to restrain her of her liberty against her will. In some Catholic countries the vows of nuns are made irrevocable by the laws of the civil authorities, but this of course is not the case in the United States. Even if the rules of convents were as stringent as pretended, they could not stand against the process of the regular courts of law."

A HUNGERY CARPET BAG.—The Buffalo Express relates an amusing incident which occurred at Erie a few days since. A gentleman left Cleveland for New York at an early hour in the morning without his baggage, and being very hungry, upon the arrival of the train at Erie, entered the dining room, and placing his carpet bag upon a chair, sat down beside it and commenced a val'ry attack upon the viands placed before him. By and by the proprietor of the establishment came around to collect fares, and upon reaching our friend, ejaculated, "Dollar, sir?" "A dollar?" responded the eating man, "a dollar—thought you only charged fifty cents a meal for one—eh?" "That's true," said *Meneaux*, "but your carpet bag is here, since it occupies a seat. The table was far from being crowded." Our friend expostulated, but the landlord insisted, and the dollar was reluctantly brought forth. The landlord passed on. Our friend deliberately arose, and opening his carpet bag, full in its wide mouth, discoursed into it, saying, "Carpet Bag, it seems you eat at least I've paid for you, and now you must eat."—upon which he seized everything eatable within his reach, nuts, raisins, apples, cakes, pies, and amid the roars of the bystanders, the delight of his brother passengers, and the discomfiture of the landlord, phlegmatically went back to his seat. He was so satisfied with the provisions enough to last him to New York, after a bountiful supply had been served out in the train. There was at least \$8 worth in the bag—upon which the landlord realized nothing in the way of profit—So much for meanness.

One Week Later from Europe.

The steam ship Atlantic arrived at New York on the 4th ult. She brings news one week later, having sailed from Liverpool on the 23d ult. We condense from our Northern exchanges all of any importance. It will be seen that the Allies had bombarded Sevastopol for six days, with 500 guns, with but little effect. The Vienna conference adjourned sine die, on the 21st ult., Russia having rejected the demand of the Allies. Austria refuses to join the Western powers. It is believed (hoped) she will remain neutral, and that is about the best the Allies expect of her. It is said that she will not take the field against Russia, at least for the present.

The Emperor and Empress Napoleon had been to England and immensely glorified. Report says that England assents to Louis Napoleon taking command of the Allied armies in the Crimea. This, however, is doubted.

Parliament assembled on the 16th. The estimates for expenses of government for the year is eighty-six million pounds. The revenue is estimated at sixty-three millions three hundred and thirty-nine thousand pounds. It is thought that much party discord will arise from the manner of securing the new loan, as it involves a great principle of finance.

BOMBARDMENT OF SEBASTOPOL.—The bombardment of Sebastopol with 500 guns commenced on the 9th and has continued incessantly up to the 15th, at which time an assault was not deemed practicable, but the intention was to storm the place if possible. During the first two days of the bombardment the fire of the besiegers was superior to that of the city, and the Russian batteries began five of the night of the 13th, the left attack of the allies obtained a considerable advantage over the Russians, who were twice dislodged from a strongly fortified position, which remained in the hands of the French. The possession of this position enabled the allies to fortify the summit of the ravine, which is of great importance. Since the Russian fleet in Sebastopol had either died of wounds or been killed.

Gortschakoff has published an address to the garrison, in which he states that matters look more encouraging to the besieged.

Official statements return two hundred and forty-seven killed on both sides. The excitement continues, but the 10th ult., both the French and English viewed the bombardment as effective, but nothing decisive had occurred to warrant a conclusion as to the immediate issue. The French left batteries had made a breach in the intended wall. The two fronts of the left erected Russian battery were much injured, and one of the Russian works of counter approach, near the Roman, Edward Jones, and A. A. Cohen have been pointed assignees of Adams & Co.

From the Shelby Intelligencer.

RAILROAD MEETING IN CLEVELAND COUNTY.

SHELBY, N. C., April 21, 1855.

The citizens of Cleveland, having been called together by public notice, assembled in the Court House, where they were joined by highly respectable delegates from Lincoln, Gaston and Rutherford, to which counties invitations had been extended. The meeting was organized by calling C. C. Henderson, of Lincoln, to the chair, and appointing Gen. George W. Logan, of Rutherford, and J. M. Newson, of Shelby, secretaries.

On motion of Mr. Holmes, H. Cansler, Esq., of Lincoln, was invited to explain the object of the meeting, whereupon C. C. arose, and, thanking the meeting for the honor conferred upon him, courteously declined to speak, on the ground that, as it was a county meeting, an address from some gentleman of Cleveland would, he thought, be more appropriate and acceptable.

Dr. Miller, of Cleveland, then moved the appointment of a committee to prepare resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. In accordance with which the Chair appointed Dr. Miller, Dr. Williams, Rev. A. J. Cansler, J. K. Irby and Wm. Roberts, who retired to prepare a report.

During the absence of the committee the meeting was entertained by Jas. H. White, Esq., of Gaston, and Gen. Bynum, of Rutherford, whose eloquent remarks, encouraging the enterprise, gave the highest satisfaction.

When the cheers following Gen. Bynum's admirable address had subsided, Dr. Miller, as chairman of the Committee, offered the following:

WHEREAS, There was a charter granted by the late Legislature to build a Railroad from Wilmington, via Charlotte, to Rutherford, to be known as the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company; and whereas a laudable zeal has manifested by the citizens of Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Gaston and Rutherford counties, to secure the charter; and whereas we, the citizens of Cleveland county, believe that, if the road be built, it should pass through the centre of this county, and we feel it our duty to aid in this the greatest of all enterprises of the kind ever undertaken in this State, we hereby resolved, that the thanks of the citizens of this county are due and are hereby tendered to the members of the Legislature who aided in passing the charter.

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Cleveland county, feel it our duty to aid this great enterprise to the fullest extent.

Having offered the resolutions, Dr. Miller declining to make a speech, expressed a wish to hear the kind words of his friends from the adjoining counties; but being urged to keep a laudable zeal remained on the subject, it must greatly enhance the value of our real estate and afford a market at home for all agricultural products; and seeing the great advantage that must necessarily follow; therefore,

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ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

NEW YORK, May 2.—The steamer Star of the West arrived here this evening, with California dates to the 9th ult. (one week later than former arrivals), and \$302,000 in specie. She also brings 500 passengers.

The principal consignees on her specie list are as follows: Wells, Fargo & Co., \$12,700; Metropolitan Bank, 70,000; David Headley & Co., 52,000; Drexel & Co., of Philadelphia, 60,000; Ross, Falconer & Co., 52,000; Wm. Seligman & Co., 51,900; Eugene Kelley & Co., \$11,000; Newhouse & Spatz, of Philadelphia, \$11,000, and H. A. Kenny \$9,000.

The Star of the West, connected with the Uncle Sam, which, when six hours out from San Francisco, saw the steamer Sierra Nevada going in. On the 15th she passed the steamer Cortes, bound up.

Governor Felch, the President of the United States Board of Land Commissioners, returned in the Star of the West.

The miners generally throughout California were doing well. Accounts from Kern River are as contradictory as ever.

The municipal election at Sacramento City resulted in the success of the whole know-nothing ticket, except one alderman. James L. English was chosen Mayor.

The grand jury of San Francisco had brought a presentment charging several members of the Common Council with voting on questions relating to the funding of the city debt, in which they were personally interested. Bench warrants were issued for the arrest of Aldermen Hyde, Buckingham, Van Bokkelen and Wild. They were held to bail in the sum of \$2,500 each.

The scarcity of coin created much trouble in every branch of trade in California.

The annual report of the operations of the San Francisco mint shows that \$7,650,000 in coin, and \$6,400,034 in bars, was turned out during the year.

About half the town of Jackson, Cal., had been destroyed by fire. Loss \$20,000.

The bill providing for the districting of the State passed the Assembly with an amendment tendering a special election of Congressmen necessary in November next, which, says the Alta Californian, will deprive the State of her representative in Congress for two or three months.

The miners on Canyon Creek were doing well, and some were making as high as \$50 per day.

Advices from Utah to March 1st indicated that Col. Stephen's appointment to succeed Brigham Young as Governor, caused great discontent, and petitions were in circulation praying the re-appointment of Young. Dr. Garland Hart, the Indian Agent for Utah, had arrived at Salt Lake city, and entered on his duties. Walker, the famous Utah Chief, died near Fillmore City on the 28th of January.

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